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she had a petticoat too, but this appeared rather doubtful, and I really believe she had no shift on, having discovered no sign of one, after the most exact examination decency would permit; her breast was also entirely bare. She was severely afflicted with the horror of the well, and the love of the ill of this disorder. The mimesis was very strong; her memory too had suffered much, having lost all recollection of several misses in the neighbourhood, with whom she had once been very intimate. Her imagination was greatly affected; she seemed to think every one in the house her servants, and ordered her sisters and her mother on her errands at a strange rate. She had a severe hydromania in the last summer, and the polymania had now attacked her very violently, and was every day gaining ground. Her eye had also got the change before mentioned, as it was evident most who came near her seemed to her only pigmies — When I came into the room, I appeared so very little to her, that it was some time before she noticed me, but when she did, she had so strong a fit of the *elevatio palpebræ*, and the *corrugatio nasi*, that I thought it best to retire: on consideration, I judged it more prudent to alter my dress a little to her fancy; I therefore sent to borrow young Clodpole's great boots, and cravat from the farmer; I put them on, and was then received most graciously. I soon found out the whole extent of the complaint after a little conversation with Miss and her mother, and discovered she had been infected, with many others, by a young lady from Dublin, about ten months before, and that all the before mentioned symptoms had gradually appeared afterwards.

I put her immediately under a cooling regimen, and course of physic, and in order to restore her imagination, devised the following plan: the first night she went to a lazaretto, or meeting of the sick, happened to be very snowy: it was so con-

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trived on her return that she should be kept under the snow, until she was entirely chilled; she was then put to bed, and her dress, if such it could be called, taken away, and a proper one left in its place; great part of the bed clothes were also removed, and she was kept several days in a room without any fire; by this means the heat was so abated, that she gradually got over all dislike to her new clothes, and on the fourth day put them on with great alacrity. She was then ordered some plain work to do, and on her refusal, had no breakfast given her till she complied; her sisters were strictly charged not to obey any of her commands, and to return no answer when he spoke imperiously: all these methods had very good effects, but I judged it best, in order to complete the cure, to send her to a distant part of the country to her aunt, whose husband had a cotton manufactory, in the superintendence of which this worthy lady and three very amiable and good daughters assisted him; here at a distance from all afflicted with the complaint, and in the society of those in full health, Miss Apeme speedily lost all traces of the disorder, and soon after returned home quite well; upon which a gentleman who had a great affection for her, renewed his addresses, which her illness had suspended, and she is now his wife and the mother of a lovely infant, and not a little thankful to her doctor, who has since attended her on very different occasions from the above.

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DOCTOR HEALAIRS.

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*For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.*

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*Having in our last number given to our readers a full detail of the management of the Philadelphia prison, and exhibited a comparative view of mild and sanguinary laws, and the good effects of the former, we now from the same author Robert J. Turnbull,*

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*extract a comparison between the criminal code of Pennsylvania and other countries.*

*Continued from p. 344, No. XXII.*

THE criminal laws of Pennsylvania, have approached in the nearest degree to perfection, by abolishing the punishment of death for every other crime; and when we contrast them with those of other nations, with what admiration do we behold them. For instance: the three objects of penal laws, or the ends for which punishments are designed, are the *amendment* of the criminal, the *reparation* to the injured society or individual, and a *prevention* of the same offence, by an *example* of the offender. Let us endeavour to discover, how far the laws of Great Britain, initiated by a great portion of our states, accomplish these objects.

Murder, robbery, burglary, forgery, horse stealing, and above two hundred other felonies, likewise stealing a second time above the value of twelve pence, are punished with death. This puts reformation out of the question, as the convict is deprived of life. The reparation to the injured community is none at all.

Receiving stolen goods, perjury, libelling, using false weights and measures, or petty thefts under the value of twelve pence, are respectively punished with disgraceful punishments, such as standing in the pillory, burning in the hand, and public whipping, which are still farther from answering any good end. Restitution by either of these methods is equally unattainable, for the government are at every expense of supporting persons guilty of the offences, while in confinement, trying them, and inflicting the punishment; and no sooner do they stand their time in the pillory, are burnt in the hand, or receive the appointed number of stripes, than they are once more let loose upon the community. As for reformation, they are evidently worse than before: for besides their feelings being hardened, and often utterly destroyed,

from having such a stigma fixed on them, they have at the same time acquired, while in jail, a habit of indolence (not to mention numerous other vices) which they afterwards find a difficulty in divesting themselves of. The example is little better than the rest, for what rogue would hesitate to offend, when he knew, that the only risk run was either of these punishments.

By the laws now of this country, all the ends of punishment are answered. The *restitution* to injured society is produced by the personal industry, labour, and services of the convict. The *reformation* is naturally effected, from living a regular, sober, and moral life during his confinement in prison; from being long initiated into constant habits of industry, in following a trade or occupation; while the certainty of the laws being enforced, by the offender's being brought to justice, from no interference of an idea of the unjust measure of the punishment, will always operate as a sufficient *example*, and thereby prove a more ample security to the rights of individuals. And even were these three grand objects defeated (which on the contrary are daily effected) there is still left a pleasant reflection, that without having recourse to cruelty, the criminal is at any rate prevented from harassing the community.

By the laws of England enforced in other states, a variety of transgressions, widely different from each other in their degrees of criminality, fall indiscriminately under one title or crime, and attended with the same punishment. Instance those included under the general definition of murder. In this country, it is confined to any kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or to killing occasioned in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, either rape, arson, burglary, or robbery. All other murders are of the second degree.

Although a jury, may be well persuaded, that an offence is in some measure criminal, yet they

will acquit entirely, or recommend to mercy, rather than expose a citizen to a punishment beyond measure. So, if a petty theft were to be punished with six months hard labour, it is evident that it would not be adequate for an old and troublesome offender. It has long been a subject of deep concern to every humane mind, that in most countries the measure of punishment has in some cases grossly exceeded, and in others by no means equalled, the grade of the offender's guilt.

Scarcely a single instance has occurred, since the establishment of the new penal system, of a criminal's sentence being wholly remitted: many convicts, it is true, receive a mitigation of their punishment, after being reformed; yet, till that amendment takes place, they are made to suffer all the rigor of their sentences. Nor can any counterfeited reformation of a prisoner procure the pardon of the governor. The inspectors, jailer, and keepers, must have gradually observed its progress, and even under the most favourable circumstances, they never think of interfering for his release, unless he has completed the greatest proportion of his term of labour and confinement.

Thus have I endeavoured, my dear sir, in the foregoing pages, to fulfil the object proposed. I have, in the first place, furnished you with as correct an account as lay in my power, of the alternation of the penal laws of Pennsylvania; the causes which produced it; and the salutary consequences resulting from it, in effecting as well the wise and humane regulations in the *Philadelphia prison*, as the diminution of offences throughout Pennsylvania.

Secondly. I have been led to consider, among the disadvantages flowing in different ages from sanguinary codes of laws, that they have a tendency to increase rather than prevent crimes; and brought in support of it the experience, first of the ancient Romans, then of modern European nations, and lastly of our own country.

Thirdly. I have ascertained, why severe punishments, thus threatened and held up by a government, are less successful in preventing crimes, than mild and moderate penalties; owing to the certainty of their execution being more precarious, from the humanity of prosecutors, the compassion of juries, judges, &c.

Fourthly. I have thrown together a few other observations on the impolicy of the punishment of death, from its affording an example, calculated from its barbarity and injustice, to excite rather the indignation than terror of individuals; and from thence slightly touched on the absurd and inconsistent conduct of legislatures, and particularly in their applying the same remedy or punishment in all cases whatsoever.

Fifthly. I have advanced, that the punishment of death is tyrannical, inasmuch as no society can hold a power over the life of one of its members, when the rights of society are derived from those of nature, and this right not existing in a state of nature, even over our own lives. And admitting that every man had a power over his own life, that the preservation of his existence, above all others, was the principal inducement to his entering into civil society.

Sixthly. I have expressed a wish, that the taking of life may even be abolished for murder; and proposed a punishment more proper for the offence.

And lastly. I have, in taking a view of the criminal laws of other countries, further demonstrated the superiority of the Pennsylvanian code; a code, raised upon the fundamental principles of reason and equity, and which, for the beauty and symmetry of its parts, must ever command the admiration of the world. How gratifying a circumstance must it appear to the tender and humane of every description, that an example is at length given to long deluded mankind, embracing in one view so many noble objects.

**PUNISHMENTS FOR SEVERAL HEINOUS OFFENCES, AS ESTABLISHED BY THE  
LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

Crimes.	Quantity of Punishment.	Quantum of Punishment.
Rape . . . . .	A compound of hard labour and solitary confinement.	For any period not exceeding 21, nor less than 10 years.
Murder of the second degree petit treason	. . Ditto . .	Ditto 18, Ditto 5
Counterfeiting, or uttering counterfeit gold or silver coin, forging or uttering forged bank notes	. . Ditto . .	Ditto 15, Ditto 4
High treason . . . .	. . Ditto . .	Ditto 12, Ditto 6
Arson . . . . .	. . Ditto . .	Ditto 12, Ditto 5
Maliciously maiming, voluntary manslaughter . . . .	. . Ditto . .	Ditto 10, Ditto 2
Burglary, robbery, crimes against nature . . . . .	Hard labour,	Ditto 10,
Horse-stealing . . . .	. . Ditto . .	Ditto 7,

N.B. The solitary confinement cannot be less than one-twelfth, nor exceed one-half, of the whole term of confinement. *Maliciously maiming*, besides hard labour, and solitary confinement, is attended with a fine, not to exceed 1000 dollars, three-fourths of which to go to the party grieved. For *Horse-stealing* likewise, and *all Larcenies*, there must be a reparation to the value of the thing stolen, and also a fine to the commonwealth.

A TABLE OF OFFENCES COMMITTED IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM JAN. 1, 1787, TO JUNE, 1791, BEING A PERIOD OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS AND FIVE MONTHS UNDER THE OLD CRIMINAL SYSTEM.

PERIODS.		OFFENCES COMMITTED.														
		Murder	Burglary	Robbery	Forgery	Counterfeiting	Horse-stealing	Bigamy	Larceny	1st Deg. } 2d Deg. } Misdemeanors.	1st Deg. } 2d Deg. } Receiving stolen goods	Defrauding	Violent assault to kill	Harbouring convicts	Keeping disorderly houses	
From Jan. 1st, 1787, to May 1st, 1788	4	20	20	5				122	2	6	7				186	
May 1st, 1788, to May 1st, 1789	24	5				4		57		4	9				113	
May 1st, 1789, to May 1st, 1790.	6	13	10		3			85	2	3	3		5		134	
May 1st, 1790, to June, 1791.	2	20	5		3		1	11		7	1	3	2	2	161	
		Total number of offences 594														
N.B. Deduct from this table 12 offences, which ought more properly be put down to other counties																

A TABLE OF OFFENCES COMMITTED IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, FROM JUNE, 1791, TO OCTOBER 27, 1795, BEING A PERIOD OF THE FIRST FOUR YEARS AND FIVE MONTHS UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM OF LAWS.

PERIODS.	OFFENCES COMMITTED.																
	Manslaughter	Rape	Arson	Bigamy	Burglary	Robbery	Forgery	Counterfeiting	Horse-stealing	Larceny	Misdemeanors.		Receiving stolen goods.		Defrauding	Keeping disorderly houses	Concealing the death of a bastard child
											1st Deg.	2d Deg.	1st Deg.	2d Deg.			
From June, 1791, to June 1792,	1				2	2	7	7	42	1							65
June, 1792, to June 1793,	2				11	1	1	1	40	1							61
June, 1793, to June 1794,	1				2	3	3	15	34	2			1	1			61
June, 1794, to 27 Oct. 1795,	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	88	2					1		114
Total number of offences 301																	
N.B. Since the commencement of this period of four years and five months, the convicts from all the different counties in the state have been sent to the prison of Philadelphia. Formerly they were not.																	

From these tables alone it appears, that since the late improvements in the penal code, offences have diminished in a proportion of about one half, and when we recollect, that the first table contains the offences of the city and county of Philadelphia only, we may pronounce that they have decreased throughout the whole state nearly two-thirds—The two periods are equal, and the latter commences from 1791, from the new discipline not having taken place previous to that time. The most material point gained with respect to offences, is the diminution of the most heinous ones, which are still in a greater proportion. They stand in the tables as follows :

	Under the old system in the city and county.	Under the new system in the whole state.
Burglary . . . . .	77	16
Robbery . . . . .	39	5
Murder . . . . .	9	0
Arson . . . . .	0	1
Rape . . . . .	0	1
Bigamy . . . . .	1	1
Total	126	24

The following facts early furnished by Mr. Lownes, were omitted by the author when the sheets in which they might have been more properly introduced had gone to press. Thinking them interesting, he has preferred placing them out of order, to withholding them from the public. At the time of the yellow fever, in 1793, great difficulty was found in

obtaining nurses and attendants for the sick at Bush-hill hospital. Recourse was had to the prison. The request was made, and the apparent danger stated to the convicts. As many offered as were wanted. They continued faithful till the dreadful scene was closed; none of them making a demand for their services till all were discharged.

One man committed for a burglary, who had seven years to serve, observed, when the request was made to him, that having offended society, he would be happy to render it some services for the injury; and if they could only place a confidence in him, he would go with cheerfulness. He went, he never left it but once, and then by permission to obtain some articles in the city. His conduct was so remarkable as to engage the attention of the managers, who made him a deputy-steward; gave him the charge of the doors, to prevent improper persons from going into the hospital, to preserve order in and about the house, and to see that nothing came to or went from it improperly. He was paid, and after receiving an extra compensation, at his discharge married one of the nurses. Another man, convicted of a robbery, was taken out for the purpose of attending a horse and cart, to bring such provisions from the vicinity of the city, as were there deposited for

the use of the poor, by those who were afraid to come in. He had the sole charge of the cart and conveying the articles, for the whole period. He had many years to serve, and might at any time have departed with the horse, cart, and provisions. He despised, however, such a breach of trust, and returned to the prison. He was soon after pardoned, with the thanks of the inspectors.

Another instance of the good conduct of the prisoners during the sickness, happened among the women. When request was made of them to give up their bedsteads, for the use of the sick at the hospital, they *cheerfully offered* even their bedding, &c. When a similar request was made to the debtors, they *all refused*.

A criminal, one of the desperate gangs who had so long infested the vicinity of Philadelphia, for several years before the alteration of the system, on being discharged, called upon one of the inspectors, and ad-

dressed him in the following manner: "Mr. ———, I have called to return you my thanks, for your kindness to me while under sentence, and to perform a duty which I think I owe to society, it being all in my power at this time to afford. You know my conduct and my character have been once bad and lost, and therefore whatever I might say would have but little weight as I now at liberty. Pursue your present plan, you will have neither burglaries nor robberies in this place." He then stated the sentiments held by those characters who had devoted themselves to this mode of life, and the plans generally pursued by them. The certainty of conviction and execution of the sentence; the *privations*, temperance, order, labour, &c. was more to be dreaded than any thing they had ever experienced. He observed at parting, that he should never trouble the inspectors more. This promise has been fully complied with.

RECAPITULATION OF THE GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE LABOUR DONE BY EACH CONVICT FOR THE QUARTER, COMMENCING 1st FEB. AND ENDING 1st MAY, 1796; IN THE PRISON FOR THE COUNTY AND CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CONVICTS DEBITED AGGREGATELY.		CONVICTS CREDITED AGGREGATELY.	
For diet and lodging, jailer's and keepers salaries, wages of attendants of every kind, physician's bill, &c.....	£. 552 11 3	For work at the nail factory.....	£. 205 8 1
Clothes furnished.....	97 8 6	Stone sawing.....	390 4 11
Shoes ditto.....	29 3 10	Grinding plaster of Paris.....	41 15 0
	£. 679 3 7	Shoemaking.....	35 7 3
		Weaving.....	47 17 6
		Spinning.....	46 9 3
		Cooking, barber's work, sweeping and washing.....	44 17 0
		Chipping logwood.....	7 10 8
		Turning oakum.....	14 12 0
		Carpenter's work.....	16 13 0
			£. 850 14 8

From this statement it appears, that there is a sum of 171l. 11s. 1d. in favour of the convicts aggregately. May, 1st. 1796. BASIL WOOD, Clerk.

The principal establishment is that of the nail factory. In this factory are now made, taking one quarter with another, at least 53,000 wt. of nails, the clear profits on which, after paying the labour of the convicts, wearing of tools, &c. are at a low calculation, estimated at one and an half pence per pound, or a yearly income of 1325l. On the logwood, which is bought in the bulk, and afterwards chipped and sold to the dyers or batters, there is a clear

produce of about 5l. 10s. per ton, and about six tons sold in the quarter. Plaster of Paris, an article of value when ground, yields a clear produce of two shillings and four pence per bushel, and 25 bushels are milled per day. It would be tedious to enumerate all the articles; suffice it to say, that weaving, spinning flax, making shoes, picking oakum, &c. all yield more or less a considerable clear profit to the prison. The marble is the only material of consequence

that does not altogether make a part of the stock belonging to the house. Very little is sawed on their own account. The inspectors seem averse to engaging too great capitals in purchasing materials, and especially when they can otherwise procure employment for their people. Marble sawyers are generally in demand in Philadelphia. But even on what is sawed by contract for other persons, the house derives not a trifling gain. The inspectors pay the convicts only 1s. 6d. per foot, deducting 4d. for procuring the sand and implements to saw it. These expenses at the utmost amount not to more than 3d. So that a penny clear profit on 18000 feet, the usual quantity sawed in the year, amounts to 75l.

From the foregoing then, we may collect three indisputable and important facts.

1st. That the convicts alone, defray by their labour, every expense they occasion the public.

2dly. That they not only support themselves, but pay the salaries of all the officers and attendants about the prison: and no money being drawn from the public funds, for the payment of these salaries, that they consequently save the government nearly the amount of them; for were there not a single convict in the prison, there must be a jailer and keepers, for the purpose of confining vagrants, &c.

3dly. That, above all, they enrich the public with the annual, clear, considerable revenue, already mentioned to arise from the profits on their different manufactures and trades in the prison.

*For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.*

THE MARRIED DEMONESS;  
A HEBREW NOVEL.

INTRODUCTION.

WITH regard to the true author of this history, conjectures alone are possible. We only know that the doctor, or rabbi, Abraham Mamonides, who lived in the twelfth century, translated this little history from Arabic into Hebrew, and that it was shortly afterwards brought to Ceuta, a city in Africa, near the

Straits of Gibraltar, where many Jews reside, particularly since they were banished from Spain.

This Rabbi, Abraham Mamonides was very learned, and was the son of the Rabbi, Moses Ben Maimon, whom the Jews call the eagle of doctors. They say that since the legislator Moses, there never was so great a genius, and that no other ever came near his. In truth, according to a number of authors, he excelled in the theology of the Hebrews, in the mathematics, and in medicine. The learned M. Vagenseil translated this piece from Hebrew into latin, from whence mademoiselle Patin made a version of it into French, which now Nemorensis has turned into our mother tongue, for the Belfast Magazine.

There was no connivance among the persons who have laboured at this history: the author who originally composed it in Arabia; the Jew who translated into Hebrew; the Calvinist who turned it into latin; the Catholic who made the French version; and the Protestant who put it into English.

They apparently had no other design but to amuse their readers, by a diverting tale, of which the moral is excellent, though the style is very remote from the common manner of writing.

THE MARRIED DEMONESS.

A Jewish merchant named Solomon, had but an only son by his wife Saran, whom he loved ardently. As he was a man of understanding, he took extreme care of the education of his dear son, and spared no pains to have him instructed in the holy scriptures, the traditions, and the talmud. He married him early to a young lady for whom, he knew he had conceived a strong passion, and he had the pleasure to see two sons and a daughter spring from their union, whose wit and beauty made them superior to all the other children of their age.

This good old man, perceiving his strength diminish by degrees, and seeing that each day, death advanced with rapid strides to conduct him to the repose of his fathers, along with Abraham and Jacob, requested his